

This is the election that I care about, the only election worth caring about. It is not my own sweet Rose—the election of which the object is for life, and the result is happiness. That's the election worth caring about—is it not, my dear Rose?

And these things are all true, and I am sure that my dear Rose will be a great help to me in the world, and you shall have my Rose. And Rose will be a great help to me in the world, and you shall have my Rose. And Rose will be a great help to me in the world, and you shall have my Rose.



PHILADELPHIA:

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 19, 1829.

Mr. O'CONNELL, at a late meeting of the **IRISH CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION**, spoke as follows, on the subject of **SECURITIES**:—"It is not unusual in this association to give precedence to questions of great importance; and, on that account, at this early stage of the proceedings, I claim priority for my motion regarding the English Catholics, the more particularly as on the last day I gave intimation of a vote of thanks to my friend Mr. James Macdonnell—the other a denial of any participation or connexion with any portion of the Catholic Body that will not totally disclaim traffic or arrangement through the medium of what are called 'securities.' What, I say, has such a man as the Duke of Norfolk to do with securities—what bargain should he condescend to make for his just rights?—The line of conduct pursued at the last meeting of the English Catholics has raised the most painful feelings in my mind; for it leaves no alternative but a separation from them. Can it be said that I have been the cause of that separation? No—During twenty-five years that I have attended public meetings, the very mention of securities has ever been avoided. The English Catholics have spoken of securities, and when they know my sentiments respecting them, I have no doubt whatever that a sufficient number of Catholics will be found in England, to form an association in communion with us, having at its head the Earl of Shrewsbury, if the Duke of Norfolk thought proper to retire from that high station. But whether or not such an association can be formed, there is but one course left for the adoption of the people of Ireland. I, myself, may be tempted with consenting to the measures called the 'Wings' in 1825. I know that I deserve that reproach, and I answer to those who assail me, that the only way in which I can atone for that error is by a firm and determined opposition to any encroachment hereafter. Sooner than give up the forty-shilling freeholders, I would rather go back to the penal code; they form part of the Constitution; their right is as sacred as the King to his throne; and it would be treason against the people to attempt to disfranchise them. [Hear hear.] I am loyal to the throne, and my dispositions and my interest combine to produce in my mind an attachment to the ruling powers; but if an attempt were made to take from the forty-shilling freeholders the privileges vested in them by the Constitution, I would conceive it just to resist that attempt with force, and in such resistance I would be ready to perish in the field or on the scaffold. [Loud cheers.] In such a struggle Protestant faith will join with Catholic, and that excellent, open-hearted, and patriotic nobleman, Lord Cloncurry, would be in front of the battle!"

The **SUNDAY TIMES** says:—We are now able upon better authority than the mere gossip of the day, to state that the Duke of Wellington has fully resolved on proposing a measure for the relief of the Roman Catholics, and that an illustrious personage, who has been said to be personally hostile to their emancipation, has expressed his disposition to place confidence in any measure the Duke may recommend. It is stated, however, that the Catholic leaders will not be consulted on the subject, and that no compromise beyond the terms offered will be conceded. With respect to the 40s. freeholders of Ireland, the greater part of whom are, it is said, more leaseholders for their lives, it is announced that, although little fear is entertained by Ministers that the landlords who created these freeholds will, when the lives for which they were granted are expired, renew them, now that they have seen that they cannot command the votes of their own creation, yet it is determined that the elective franchise in Ireland shall at once be placed upon the same footing as in England. Such is the information which we have received from a most respectable source; and we have no reason to doubt it. At the same time, considering how variable the plans of Ministers have been, and how many circumstances may occur to change their present resolution, we must not consider it as a point entirely settled.

The annexed is from **BELL'S WEEKLY MESSANGER**.—"The Protestant and Brunswick Clubs have now spread themselves through the whole of Ireland, and are be-

come the sure guarantee of the public peace, by the wholesome awe which they inspire into the Catholics, and also by the strength and confidence which they give to the Government at home. It is now fully ascertained that the Duke of Wellington has not entered into any negotiation with the Pope; that the Concordat was a mere dream, and political concession to the Papists a fabrication of the Whigs. The fact is, the conduct of the Catholic Association has rendered all compromise with them hopeless. They have declared that emancipation shall include two conditions of indisputable necessity; first, the dissolution of the Union of the two countries, the independent sovereignty of Ireland, and the absolute, unqualified, and unconditional admission to place an office of every Catholic. There must be no reserve—no stipulation—no oath—no security. Mr. O'Connell's terms, indeed, are something like those of the hero of Scotland:—*I have no voice, my voice is in my sword.*"

A rule for a new trial was lately granted in the **ENGLISH COURT OF EXCHEQUER**, on the ground of misconduct in the jury. The case was one which involved the validity of a marriage. After the jury had been locked up together, the officer in attendance learned, by listening to their discussions, that they were equally divided in opinion. They discussed the matter again, and, on a second division, they stood seven to five. One wanted to toss up a penny, but this was rejected. Another proposed to draw straws. Silence followed, for some minutes, and then voices were heard, exclaiming, "There, then, 'tis for the plaintiff!" The jury then knocked, and, going into Court, gave their verdict. This took place on Saturday night, when these twelve good men and true expected to be kept locked up till Monday morning, in case they could not agree before midnight.

We annex the commentary of the **MORNING CHRONICLE** on this proceeding:—"It seems very hard on jurors that they should be obliged to perjure themselves in all cases where opposite convictions are entertained, by one part giving way to another, and that evidence should be received as to any of the various devices by which they determine among themselves which should give way. If it be urged that drawing lots may have the effect of making the minority give way to the majority, we answer, that the law considers it of no consequence whether the majority yield to the minority or the minority to the majority, otherwise it would have declared that the verdict should be determined by the majority. It is not unfrequently happens that an obstinate fellow, who makes nothing of a long fast, will conquer the whole of his brother jurors, and consequently force them to perjure themselves. The law, by requiring unanimity, thereby declares itself indifferent to all but the fact of obtaining a verdict; and the *quo modo*, seeing that conviction is out of the question, seems really not necessary in any case to be known. In Ireland we believe it was long the approved practice to produce unanimity by boxing; and an obstinate fellow, under such circumstances, soon found it convenient to give in. Drawing lots is not only an improvement upon boxing; but in the opinion of many, we suspect, would be deemed an improvement if made universal in law suits. The difference between the present mode of conducting a law suit and having recourse at once to lots, is that in the former there is the same uncertainty as to result, with great delay, and a heavy expenditure superadded. At present it seems to be understood that there is in general no law applicable to the case when the law suit is commenced, and that the object of the judicial inquiry is to enable the Judge to make the law at the expense of parties. Drawing lots would at once put the belligerents out of pain. But because drawing lots might be advantageously resorted to in the very outset, it does not follow, when the jurors are enclosed, that they should not then have recourse to it. At all events, we should think it incumbent on those who object to jurors who disagree having recourse to the measure, to point out another more rational. When conviction cannot be obtained, there must be some mode of discovering who are to give way, and when the giving way is to take place."

The following remarks on the probability of successful mediation between **RUSSIA** and **TURKEY** are from a late number of the **LONDON COURIER**:—"The time is now arrived for ascertaining that which could not be done during the heat and pressure of military operations—the disposition of the belligerents towards negotiation and peace. Neither of them will make the first advances, because neither will seem to acknowledge by such a step that peace is more necessary to him than to his antagonist. But other nations may offer their mediation. Indeed it has been reported that this has been already done by Austria to the Porte. We doubt this, because we think it would hardly be a politic step in Austria to do it, except in concert with other powers. To make it palatable to both belligerents, it should be a joint overture on the part of France, England, and Austria. Prussia might be united with them, as a counterbalance to the principles which Austria is supposed to entertain upon the subject of the war.—Or perhaps the mediation might be more acceptable if offered by France and England alone. But we reluctantly incline to the belief, that every attempt at mediation will, at present, be ineffectual. Russia has not realized the expectations that were entertained of her at the commencement of the campaign, and the Sultan has surpassed them. The successes have been too nearly balanced (Varna having been delivered up by the mutiny of the second in command); and this very equality, which might seem to render negotiation more probable, will be the means of preventing it. There will probably be a second campaign."

An article in the same paper, a few days earlier, in which the expectation of a speedy peace seemed to be much more strongly entertained, gave occasion to these observations in the **PATRIS JOURNAL DES DEBATS**:—"With Russia the question is no longer that of a mere Ottoman war; it is one which involves her rank and position in Europe. With the Turks it is, in Hamlet's words, 'to be, or not to be.' Russia no longer thinks only of claiming a pecuniary indemnity, or the free navigation of the Black Sea. Things have been raised to too high a pitch; the attention of Europe, nay of Asia itself, has been too exclusively directed to the

struggle to allow it to terminate by the gratification of a mean self-love on the one part, and by the purchase on the other of a peace big with future wars. The present is a decisive moment in the existence of both nations and the glory of both is at stake. Mahomet and Nicholas have ventured too much on this die—their subjects are inspired by too exclusive a hate, and their religious creeds are too deeply engaged in the contest to permit of its being an ordinary one. Let no other end be expected than that produced by the invasions of barbarians on the Roman empire, the reform of the 16th century, and the revolution, of which we have been ourselves, by turns, the authors, the agents, and the victims; affairs will assume a new face, the tide of destiny will receive a new direction. We are at this moment placed on that line of passage where the most clear-sighted can only perceive the perplexities of the future without discovering any possible solution. There is no doubt that Austria and England are essentially Anti-Moscovite. Austria moves not, because she dreads the insecurity of her position in Italy; and nothing less than a victorious invasion beyond the Danube by the Ottoman army could induce her to trust an ally, not less celebrated for great reverses than for great successes. The Turks rush forth like an overflowing torrent, but do not long occupy the territory they have gained. Far different is the case with the Russians; amongst them reigns a spirit of order and constancy, which the Turks, whatever may be said to the contrary, are far from possessing. Should Austria make on her frontiers demonstrations inimical, or only unfriendly, to Russia, she would have to feel the ardour of the Poles, which the Russian ambition might let loose upon her flank. The wisdom of so many years, her favourite statu quo, might vanish into smoke. It is clear, therefore, that in spite of her natural inclination, and even of her passions, Austria will ponder long and deeply before she ventures to interfere in this quarrel; neither will she ever attempt it without the aid of England. In Italy the Greek and Moscovite causes appear but one, and Austria is hostile to the Greeks. England has appeared to favour them, in order to render it unnecessary for Russia to interfere in their behalf. Should England be the ally of Austria, Italy would probably remain tranquil, and the appearance of an English fleet on its coasts would extinguish in the boldness of the desire of an open defection; for it will be long before she is ripe for the destinies of which she dreams, and towards which she rushes in hope. This, however, is on the supposition that France would remain neutral, as, at the first aspect, she seems to be the power least interested in the quarrel."

"It is definitely to England that the task of changing, modifying, or complicating the Ottoman question is reserved. Should her triumphant fleets enter the Black Sea in hostility to Russia, the latter will not only have to contend with them on the actual seat of war, but all along the coast of her Asiatic possessions. The Porte then might resume the offensive in regions more necessary to the integrity of her existence than the often disputed possessions of Moldavia and Wallachia. It is principally on the Caucasian frontiers that the question between the Russians and the Turks assumes a vital importance. All the projects of the Russians have long been to civilize materially the regions of Caucasus. From the day that George has owned her away and done her homage, Russia has ceased to be confined within the deserts of the East. From that moment she has menaced at once the existence of two great empires, Persia and Turkey. Peace between Persia and the cabinet of St. Petersburg depends, under such circumstances, on the policy of Great Britain. The councils of the Porte have perhaps little influence at Teheran, and want of foresight may keep the Persians at a distance from the Turks, whom they already detest on account of their religious differences. But England seems wholly disinterested in the cause of the Schah, and pure friendship appears to form the bond of their alliance. Should she, therefore, find it necessary to shake the Moscovite power in its Caucasian possessions, and to strengthen Persia and Turkey in that direction, she will use all her means for that purpose, and it will then be seen whether the emancipation of Ireland, now so good as determined in her councils, was merely a temporary question of necessity, or resulted from the combinations of a larger foresight, to enable her, should the occasion arise, to hurl her whole might abroad, with as much energy as she once did on the continent, when she struggled hand to hand, by alliances and the sword, with the French revolution. We cannot repeat it too often: should the present contest continue, and its events be favourable to the Russians, the whole future security of Austria is involved. With England the case is different, and only affects in a distant manner her Asiatic interests, although it raises a fresh question by the development of the maritime power of Russia in the Black Sea. But, as far as Russia herself is concerned, she has either to conquer, and to acquire a predominance influence over the destinies of Europe, or to be thrown back for a whole century. The question is with her, as it were one of life or death. Who can doubt that in such circumstances France has, and will have, an important part to perform? We may, however, affirm, that she will enter as late as possible into the quarrel, and that she will not even do so without the aid of powerful allies."

Chief Justice **MARSHALL** took his seat, in the Supreme Court at Washington, on Tuesday.—**JUDGES DUVALL** and **THOMPSON** are said to be detained by indisposition, and Judge **JONSON** has not been heard from. To prevent the loss of a term, it is proposed, says the **Intelligencer**, to pass a law extending the time (ten days) during which less than a majority may adjourn from day to day.

An exhibition was given, at Boston, on Thursday, of the proficiency of some of the **DEAF** and **DUMB** children taught at **HARTFORD**. Mr. **GALLAUDET** mentioned that the pupils, with few exceptions, learned mechanical trades, and that the instruction of four years generally enabled them to earn a livelihood.

An attempt was made, last night, to rob the house No. 25, Coomb's Alley, occupied as a private Boarding House, by Mrs. H. **HOMER**. The padlock of the cellar-door was found broken off, this morning, but the door from the cellar into the house had proved too strong to be forced. The cellar was

occupied as a Carpenter's shop, but none of the tools were stolen except a new hand-saw.

The report of the Directors of the **MARYLAND PENITENTIARY** states that the receipts of the past year, derived, it would appear, from the labour of the prisoners, have exceeded the whole expenses by the sum of \$804 dollars.

In our House of Representatives, on Thursday, the Committee on the Judiciary System, reported a resolution instructing that Committee to prepare a bill to punish by solitary confinement, all persons convicted of the higher offences, and to punish inferior offenders by joint labour during the day, and solitary confinement at night.

ITEMS.

For more than two years, it is said, no failure of men of business of any note has occurred at Rochester, N. Y. although an immense business has been done there.

A bill is before the Legislature of New-Brunswick to impose a duty on all live cattle imported into that Province from the United States.

The Eastern mail arrived yesterday at 10, A. M. having been detained by the breaking down of the stage.

The corporation of Harvard University have chosen the Hon. Josiah Quincy to be President of the College. The board of overseers, whose concurrence is necessary, meet on Thursday next.

Too great caution cannot be observed at this season, in taking care of the fire on retiring at night. Those who are in the habit of raking up a large quantity of coals for the purpose of kindling readily when they rise, should provide themselves with sheet iron or tin fenders.

There are now in operation—to say nothing of those in the progress of erection—thirteen four mills in Rochester, N. Y. within the compass of two miles, containing in all fifty-seven tons of stone—each run capable of making six thousand barrels of flour per annum.

A mineral called Ingle, and in Mexico Isti, is stated in a letter from Mr. Charles Savage, to S. L. Mitchell, to be used in Cohan, the Capital of Verapaz, for the purpose of producing some remarkable cures.

A robbery of considerable extent was committed in Washington City, on Monday night last, in the store of Mr. Smith, Jeweller, Pennsylvania Avenue.

Spontaneous combustion took place in a newspaper printing office, in Providence, on Monday last.

The Savannah Mercury mentions the appointment of three Bank Directors by the Governor of Georgia, and adds, "It is doubtful which will be president, as each will vote for himself."

After much difficulty and delay, the great work of "the Mill Dam," has been commenced in Salem, Mass. with a view towards establishing extensive manufacturing.

From England we have dates to the 2d December, twenty four days later than before received; and although business here had been in a measure suspended, the advices do not appear to have materially affected it. The Grain market remained the same. Cotton has declined. Flaxseed and Ashes have improved.

David L. Child, Esq. of the Massachusetts Journal, has been convicted of a libel on the Hon. John Keyes. The sentence has not yet been awarded.

Mr. Hazard, of the Federal street Theatre, Boston, has been severely wounded by a fall upon his sword. He is not dangerously injured it is believed, as the sword entered the flesh part of the thigh.

A letter from Washington, says, "I learn that a becoming respect for the recent melancholy affliction of the President elect, has induced Mrs. Adams to suspend music and dancing in the drawing room."

The Board of Commissioners of the Northern Liberties, have appointed JOHN OAK, Tammany-street, Collector of Vaccine cases for that District.

The Supreme Court of the United States have not yet been able to form a quorum, Chief Justice Marshall, and Judges Washington and Story, only attending.

Three persons were committed to prison in New-York, on Friday evening, upon a charge of perjury.

Mr. P. ELLIS, a Senator from Mississippi, is confined to his room in Philadelphia, with severe sickness.

The African Prince Abdull Rahaman, has obtained contributions from different places sufficient to ransom his family, and was soon expected at Norfolk, to embark.

At Malone, Franklin county, N. Y. on the 3d instant, the thermometer ranged at 80 degrees below zero!

ELIAS BOUDINOT has resumed the duties of editor of the **Cherokee Phoenix**, which he a short time since resigned.

A correspondent at Washington writes to Dr. Mitchell, that he has recently returned from the south, bringing with him fifty-two varieties of grape vine, indigenous to the United States.

On Wednesday last, the Legislature of Massachusetts, in Senate, elected the Hon. Nathaniel Silsbee, Senator in Congress for six years from the 4th of March next; and on Thursday, the House of Representatives concurred with the Senate in his appointment.

Monsieur Anstippe, the pupil of Talma, is warmly eulogized in the **New-Orleans papers**. He is called the best tragic actor who ever appeared there.

The number of whaling ships arrived at Nantucket in 1828 from the Pacific was 20, bringing 40,820 bls. sperm oil, and 1 from the coast of Brazil, with 1100 bls. whale oil. 20 ships sailed for the Pacific in 1828 and 9 for the Coast of Brazil. There is one out which sailed in 1825, 14 which sailed in 1826, and 13 which sailed in 1827.

In Dryden, N. Y. a hair ball was taken from the stomach of a fitted hog, two years old. It was oval, 10 1-2 by 15 inches in circumference. The **Itica Journal** says:—"We have frequently seen and read of similar balls being found in cattle; but never before of one found in the stomach of a swine; the digestive powers of this animal are considered equal to the solution of a brick-bat!"

A little girl, four years of age, daughter of Mr. Joshua Yeomans, of Stonington, Conn. lost her life on Monday in consequence of her clothes

taking fire. The accident happened about two o'clock in the afternoon; and the little sufferer lingered in the most excruciating agony about twelve hours, when she expired.

The Legislature of Nova-Scotia, is summoned to meet on the 5th proximo, for the dispatch of business.

An English writer says, "In some places apples are split and two kinds of cider made; that with the red skin being of a superior quality to what the whole apple would make." [This is like seeking a cold slice on the north side of a ponderous pudding.]

Sir John Colburn has refused to release from prison, Francis Collins, late Editor of the "Canadian Freeman." He professes a sincere attachment to the liberty of the press, but declares also his regard to the decision of courts and juries.

We learn from Annapolis, that Col. DANIEL MARTIN, took the oath of office as Governor of Maryland, on Thursday last, in the Senate Chamber, in the presence of both branches of the Legislature.

A resolution was offered in the New-York Assembly, on Wednesday, to supply each member with a pen-knife, stamp, and paper-cutter. It was moved to amend it, by adding a razor.

By an article additional to the convention of Dec. 20, 1827, between our government and the Hansa Towns, Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, sailors deserting from ships of either, in the ports of the other, are to be arrested on application of the Consuls; to be set free if not sent home within two months.

About £70 were collected in the several churches at St. John, N. B. on Christmas Day for Charitable purposes.

Asaph W. Snow, of Heath, Mass. planned and joined in a workmanlike manner 500 feet of calboards, in 3 hours 4 minutes!

The electors of the Fifth Congressional District in Vermont, have ballotted a third time for a member of the next Congress, without success. The vote is more equally balanced between the two leading candidates than before. Mr. Buck has 2573 votes, Mr. Cushman 2657, Mr. Caboon 1156, and there were 90 scattering.

The Legislature of the State of South Carolina adjourned sine die on Saturday morning last, after the longest session ever held.

The funeral of Mr. Deves, accidentally killed at the Theatre on Thursday evening, was yesterday attended by a very large procession of citizens.

Col. Lawson Burfoot has been re-elected Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Virginia—he received 192 votes—7 scattering.

Mrs. Stebbins, the authoress of "Tales of the Fire Side," and "Tales of the Emerald Isle," is now engaged in a work intended for the use of schools, entitled "Dialogues on American History."

There are now living in Windham, Ct. within a distance of 3 1-2 miles square, sixty five persons over the age of 75 years, to wit:—1 over 100, 4 between 90 and 100, 11 between 80 and 90, and 49 between 70 and 80. Average age of the whole, 77. Within the same distance, there are 58 widows, 15 widowers, and 5 old bachelors.

The company, which has been performing at the Salem Mass. theatre, has been transferred to the Providence R. I. boards, and the former establishment closed.

The Susquehanna Emporium says that the Shamokin dam was completed on the 9th inst. It is of wood, filled in with stone, and planked—about 3000 feet long, 32 wide at the base, and the top of the cap 7 1-2 feet above low water mark. It raises the water 5 ft. 4 in. at Northumberland 2 miles above the dam, and forms a slack water navigation 5 1-2 miles up the west branch, and 3 miles on the north branch of the Susquehanna.

Much injury has been done to fruit and ornamental trees, in New England, within a few days past, by the immense quantities of ice which have accumulated on them. The **Parmouth Journal** says:—"The destruction has really been very serious; we are told that the roads in some places were, early in the morning, almost impassable, from the branches which were strewn upon the ground."

The Lowell Journal states that the Merrimack Manufacturing Company have determined to erect another Mill on the site of that which was destroyed by fire the last week—that the mill will be erected as early in the spring as possible, that the machinery is already contracted for, and that it is the intention of the company to have the whole in operation as early as next October. The loss by the late fire is estimated at about \$125,000, or about ten per cent. on the capital of the company.

The New-York Bowery Theatre is to be closed until the 2d of February, to bring out, in style, "A Grand Military and Dramatic Entertainment," under the immediate patronage of the Managers of the Military Ball on the 8th inst. "The audience part of the Theatre will be decorated with the superb Trophies and Paraphernalia (the same as on the Ball night) and the whole of the Military have been by their respective Colonels invited to attend in full uniform."

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

The medals are making serious ravages at Gheat. In 4 days, 47 children have died.

The marriage of the Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons to the beautiful Mrs. Purvis, was to take place in December.

Mr. Price, who had engaged Miss Phillips for three years at \$2. per week, has, it is said, offered to cancel that engagement, and to enter into a new one for five years, at the expiration of which time she will be of age, at 84, 104, 124, 154, and 164, per week.

The Rev. Peter Fenn, convicted of forgery and ordered for execution on the 1st December was respited for a fortnight, until the trials of some of the witnesses against him should have terminated.

Advices from Barcelona to the 20th of Nov. A subscription on behalf of the sufferers at Gibraltar had been opened at the latter place. The letters from Saragossa state, that the guard royal stationed there had been ordered to march instantly for Catalonia.

The celebrated horse, Colonel, has been purchased by the King for 4,000 sovereigns, confirming the general opinion that he is the best horse in England.

The prosecution of that great national work, the Thames Tunnel, has been entirely abandoned. Want of funds is said to be the sole cause of this unfortunate termination to so noble an undertaking.

The Archbishop of Elvas, a Portuguese refugee from the government of Don Miguel, has fallen a victim to the yellow fever at Gibraltar.

The Sun says "there is no doubt but that Mr. P. For Downton, next session, by the Earl of Radnor! We hope so—he will make glorious

sport in the House for a month, and then sail down as a muzzled lurcher."

His Majesty's ship **Alligator** has arrived from Madeira with the remains of the late Captain Canning. By this conveyance we have accounts to the 25th inclusive. The island remains in a very convulsed state; the number of Portuguese thrown into prison is great, and still increasing.

Admet Bey, who was high in command in the Morea, is on a visit to France, with some of his officers.

The British government has now in the Mediterranean the following naval force: Asia, 90 guns; Wellesley, Ocean, Sparta, Windsor Castle, 74; Isis, 60; Blonde, 46; Dryad, Dartmouth, 42; Talbot, 28; besides two other 74's that may be fitted for service at short notice.

The Indian corn which Mr. Cobbett has this season grown upon his farm, he calculates from some experiments he has made upon the crop, will yield him about 80 bushels an acre.—*Star.*

We have extracted from the **Glasgow Chronicle**, says the **London Courier**, an account of some proceedings at the Election of a Rector for the University of Glasgow. The gentlemen nominated are Sir Walter Scott and Mr. Campbell. Mr. Campbell ranks high as a poet, a scholar, and a man; but who can compete with Sir Walter Scott? Who can advance such claims? Who can come at all near him? Every Scotsman must be proud of a name known throughout the world; and we wonder that the University did not honor itself by placing him at once above all competitors.

Bell's Weekly Messenger says, "from all the news arrived from these quarters, it appears that the Russians are much more desirous of finishing the campaign than the Turks. In other words, the Russians are more exhausted by getting the victory, such as it is, than the Turks are by losing the battle. Our own opinion has been already expressed, that the winter will be a season of active negotiation, and that Europe will be enjoying perfect pacification, at least in the North Eastern quarters, before the return of the next spring."

Treaty of Peace between Naples and Tripoli was signed on the 28th of October, by which it is agreed that all vessels captured since that period shall be given up. This event was brought about by the French Consul and Mr. Quessel, commandant of a French gun brig, who were already expressed, that the winter will be a season of active negotiation, and that Europe will be enjoying perfect pacification, at least in the North Eastern quarters, before the return of the next spring."

Peace between France and the Dey of Algiers is likely to be established forthwith. According to letters from Toulon, of the 10th, the Dey had sent despatches to the commander of the blockading squadron, containing proposals for peace on terms very advantageous for France. The hostilities of such a power as Algiers could not afford the slightest uneasiness to France—how, as they produce some injury to her trade, the termination of them has given much pleasure to the French merchants.

Col. Fabvier arrived at Lyons on the 27th, on his way to Toulon, where he would embark for Greece.

The Sybille, Br. frigate, arrived at St. Helena, Oct. 5, with forty pirates, taken out of a vessel under Brazilian colors, 18 days previous. The pirates had plundered several vessels a few days previous.

The French ship La Jeune Emma, from Martinique for Havre, was wrecked 31st Nov. at Catnachan Bar. All the passengers, and all but 3 of the crew perished. Among the former, was Col. Coquelin, of the French marine, and his daughter, a niece of the late Empress Josephine. M. le Baron Poupard de Neufville, a celebrated manufacturer of Sedan, has failed for the sum of ten millions of francs.

The Iron trade is keeping firm at the present advance of 10s. a ton. Fine numbers are in particular request. Besides the usual number of the foundries in this vicinity have used a great deal of the raw material. A number of engines have lately been made, and are repaired, besides water pipes, wheels, and all machinery of every description. Several hundreds of power-looms have also been made and fitted up this year.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

A defaulter has been detected in the Navy Pay Office. He has fled the country. The delinquent, it is said, occupied a situation of considerable trust in the Chief Cashier's Office, and had for many years conducted himself in a manner that appeared to warrant unbounded confidence being placed in his fidelity. Some weeks since, however, the usual period having arrived when he had his annual leave of absence for six weeks, he obtained leave to spend that period in the country. The day before he was to start, he contrived to obtain possession of the keys to the amount of £20,000, drawn by Mr. Croxwell, the Chief Cashier, on account of the Navy Commission, for which he immediately obtained cash, and with which he started at once for a sea-port, and embarked for America. His having obtained leave of absence lulled any suspicion that might otherwise have led to earlier detection of the fraud; and it was not until a late hour on Saturday night that the fraud was discovered. Information of the circumstance was immediately given to the Right Hon. Viscount Fitzgibbon, the Paymaster of the Navy, who early on Sunday morning called upon the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and a messenger was despatched for the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was at the time at his country seat. Mr. Peel also despatched a messenger for the immediate attendance of Sir Richard Bland, the Magistrate being out of town, Mr. Halls, of Bow street, was brought from his house at Brompton, and instructions were given to him to employ the Police in endeavouring, if possible, to trace the delinquent. It was, however, soon discovered that he had effectually baffled all pursuit, and all expectation of capture was abandoned as hopeless.

It is said that Lord Sidmouth is again to place in the Cabinet, and that the Marquis of Salisbury will probably take office. The latter, which is assigned to Lord Sidmouth is the seal, which he may hold, no doubt, quite as many as many have preceded him, though it is difficult to conjecture the reason which has induced the Duke of Wellington to look back to official life a nobleman who has not parliamentary influence nor popularity to recommend him. If his courteous and ardent nature, in the transaction of business, and his high position of department in Parliament, were all that could be remembered of Lord Sidmouth, might, indeed, without other merit, be entitled to rank with many of the present members of the Cabinet; but he is connected in the memory of the nation with times which it could wish to forget. The absurdity of the irritating measure resorted to while he was at the head of the Home Department cannot be better shown than by the success which has attended the adoption of an opposite course, by a successor whose general views of politics were nearly the same as Lord Sidmouth's. Of the Marquis of Salisbury, who has no marked public character or Parliamentary reputation, the best public acts we know of, are his endeavours to amend the Game Laws; and the worst, his votes against the Catholic Emancipation.—*Globe.*

Toulon, Oct. 22.—Another convoy is to sail at the end of this month, with ammunition and provisions for the Morea; and it is stated that three regiments will be embarked to supply the deficiency caused by sickness, which is said to be daily increasing.

Lisbon, Nov. 9.—M. Pereira, is about to leave Lisbon for Rio Janeiro, on an important mission. It is rumoured that the usurper had finally become amenable to his brother, who has given high hopes of overthrowing his government, and the mission of Pereira is doubtless intended to prevent such a catastrophe.

It is confidently asserted that the Pope's Nuncio in the Spanish Charge d'Affaires has persuaded the mother to consent to the marriage of Don Miguel with his niece; but in the present state of things how can Don Pedro consent to it? The magistrates have ordered the arrest of all who favor the young queen, theatres and coffee houses are deserted. The misery prevails in every part of the kingdom.

TWO or THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with Board, at No. 78 South Eighth street, fourth door from Walnut street. jan. 15—